

Analysis of biometrics and ringing recoveries suggests clearly that Dunlin breeding in western Alaska (*C. a. pacifica*) remain solely on the Pacific coast during winter, whilst those breeding in arctic Canada (*C. a. hudsonia*) remain solely on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Greenwood 1979, Maclean & Holmes 1971). The specimen collected at Cayenne probably represents the first record of *C. a. hudsonia* for South America, and the sightings in Peru represent the first *C. a. pacifica* for South America.

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References:

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Didric Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius* in Cyprus—new to the Palaearctic.

During a visit to the western side of the Akrotiri peninsula, the most southerly point of Cyprus, on 27 June 1982, S. Mumford noted an unfamiliar species perched on telephone wires and brought it to the attention of M. G. Lobb and J. Veal. Detailed field notes and sketches were made and were submitted to I. H. J. Lyster at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, P. R. Flint and R. R. Kersley, who were unanimously agreed that the bird was a Didric Cuckoo *Chrysococcyx caprius*. In addition J. H. Elgood and Dr. Hilary Fry have confirmed the identification. Reference to the literature and to photographs of specimens at the Royal Scottish Museum indicated that the bird was an adult female.

Throughout the period it was under observation, the bird fed on caterpillars which it located from a perch before flying to the ground to collect and eat them, but occasionally it returned to a perch first before eating the prey.

Watched for some 20 minutes between 0745 and 0915 it was not seen again despite frequent subsequent visits to the area.

Normally of Afro-tropical distribution south of the Sahara from Senegal to Ethiopia, the species reaches Oman apparently as a breeding summer visitor to wooded areas. This is thought to be the first record for the Palaearctic region. There were no extreme weather factors prevailing at the time of the occurrence to account for this unusual sighting. Full details are given in the 1982 *Report of the Cyprus Ornithological Society* (1957).

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